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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 315

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNITED STATES NATIONAL DEBT, FOREIGN AID DISCUSSED

HK100255 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 10, 25 May 82 p 61

[Reader's question and editor's answer: "The United States Has Incurred Heavy National Debts, but Why Does It Still Aid Other Countries?"]

[Text] Comrade Editor, very often I learn from reading newspapers and magazines that the United States has a financial deficit and that it has incurred heavy national debts exceeding \$1,000 billion. Why does it still aid other countries? Where does it get the money?

Comrade He Ping, with regard to U.S. aid to other countries, I would like to express my views on this problem for your reference.

First of all, U.S. aid to other countries is motivated by political and strategic needs. In a certain period of time after World War II, aid was mainly granted to Western Europe and Japan. In recent years, due to the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union have doubled their efforts to contend for power in the Middle East, the United States continuously increases its aid to some Middle East countries. Among them, Israel has obtained the greatest amount of the aid. According to the foreign security and aid bill presented to congress by President Reagan, in fiscal year 1983 the amount of aid which Israel obtains will account for 28.6 percent of the total foreign aid provided by the United States.

Furthermore, U.S. foreign aid includes loans, technical facilities, military goods and other. Every year the amount of foreign aid accounts for only a very small percentage of the U.S. Gross National Product and the total expenditures of the federal government. Therefore, it does not greatly affect U.S. economic activities. For example, the U.S. Gross National Product in 1981 was \$2,924.8 billion and total expenditure of the federal government was \$686.4 billion. However, the total amount of foreign aid in that year was only \$10.77 billion which only accounted for 0.37 percent of the U.S. Gross National Product and 1.57 percent of the federal government expenditures.

Finally, foreign aid includes aid given gratis and repayable aid. Due to the fact that this kind of aid usually has direct or indirect strings attached, it is always beneficial to the United States.

The United States has incurred heavy national debts. This is because all the previous U.S. governments since the world war have implemented a policy of financial deficit. Of course, such a huge amount of debt cannot be paid off within a year. At present, the U.S. Government has to repay capital with interest amounting to \$100 billion every year. Actually, such expenses have been shifted on to the people through tax revenue. Even if the foreign aid is stopped, the burden on the U.S. Government as a result of national debts will not be lightened.

Li Chang

CSO: 4005/942

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. HOUSE PASSES REPUBLICAN BUDGET PROPOSAL

OW110856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 10 (XINHUA)--After a lot of arm-twisting, the Democratic-controlled U.S. House of Representatives today passed a revised Republican proposal for the 1983 federal budget with a 99.3 billion dollar deficit as against President Reagan's proposed 122.2 billion dollars.

The Republican plan proposed outlays of 765.2 billion dollars and revenues of 665.9 billion dollars. It contained reductions in defense expenditure and substantial cuts in domestic spending which includes various social programs such as Medicaid, food stamps and nutrition.

Shortly before the adoption of the Republican proposal, the House rejected a Democratic plan with a deficit of 107.4 billion dollars. It would make bigger reduction in defense and larger spending on social programs, and trim deficits with higher taxes.

Since the break-down of the negotiations on the budget between the White House and the congressional leaders at the end of April, both the Senate and the House have been separately conducting a tug-of-war over their own versions of the 1983 budget. On May 21, the Republican-controlled Senate passed a Republican proposal including a 115.9 billion dollar deficit. Last month, during the debate in the House, more than 60 amendments were considered and seven different budget plans were rejected.

Today's adoption of a budget plan by the House was regarded as a small step forward in the long budget struggle. The House plan will go to a conference of House-Senate negotiators to work out differences with the 784.3 billion dollar budget proposal passed by the Senate.

CSO: 4000/149

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN MEETING ON URBAN PROBLEMS ENDS IN JAPAN

OWL61712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 (XINHUA)--An eight-day U.N. conference on urban problems ended in Yokohama today calling for programs to combat the increasing populations of large cities.

A conference declaration said overpopulated, underfinanced cities must move toward decentralized authority and work to remove social and economic gaps which draw rural populations to the cities.

It stressed the need to start international cooperation and to exchange experiences on urban construction.

The conference also discussed such problems facing cities of the Asia-Pacific region as poor city planning, inadequate water and power supplies, traffic congestion, red tape, slums, unemployment and crime.

About 500 mayors and other participants from 16 cities attended the conference, which was sponsored by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the U.N. Center for Human Settlements and the city of Yokohama.

At the conference, the first of the kind in Asia, the delegates also explained urban construction in their countries and the problems that exist in the field.

Shanghai deputy mayor Zhao Zhukang spoke of Shanghai's experiences in urban construction under the leadership of China's central government.

V. Ramachandron, an official of the U.N. Center for Human Settlements, said, "Urban population in the Asia-Pacific region will be doubled in 20 years. Now the number of cities with a population of over 4 million has reached 23 in the region, and the number will reach 60 in the 21st century."

The deputy mayor of Yokohama said, "It is most important to set a long-term target in urban construction and to comprehensively hear the opinions of citizens."

The conference included mayors and delegates from Sydney, Bombay, Jakarta, Colombo, Shanghai, Yokohama and other cities.

CSO: 4000/149

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'BEIJING RADIO' EXAMINES DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW150221 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program: "Some Important Current Talks on Disarmament"]

[Excerpt] Listeners, the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament is now in progress. In reports on international issues, references are often made to various forms of disarmament talks, which are rather confusing. In this program, let's review a few important current talks on disarmament.

In the past few years, mass movements against the nuclear arms race have mushroomed in West Europe and the United States. This indicates that arms control, particularly nuclear arms limitation, has become a universal concern.

Speaking of disarmament talks, they have a history of at least 100 years. People hope to maintain peace and think that reduction or limitation of armaments can prevent war. However, history has proved that (?disarmament talks) can never stop arms expansion. Two world wars finally broke out. Marxism-Leninism tells us that imperialism means war. As long as there are power politics and hegemonism, the arms race can hardly be stopped, and the danger of war is always present.

Because of the appearance of weapons of mass destruction hitherto unknown--atom bombs and hydrogen bombs--after World War II an unprecedented situation arose in disarmament talks. For more than 30 years, people have constantly talked about disarmament. There have been debates on disarmament in the United Nations year after year. In 1978 a UN special session was held to discuss disarmament issues. On 7 June this year the second UN special session on disarmament opened. Outside the United Nations, bilateral or multilateral disarmament talks are even more varied in form and name. There are countless disarmament agreements, documents and accords. However, despite the lively disarmament talks, the arms race between the two superpowers, like a ship rising with the tide, has only become more and more intensified, increasingly and seriously threatening world peace and the security of the people of all countries. Why has it been like this? The crux of the matter is that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are each trying to weaken the other and increase their own strength in their contention for world hegemony, and they lack sincerity in arms control. They do talk about disarmament but only to create a favorable public impression in order to deceive the world's people.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON MILITARY ISSUES

#### NATO Summit Begins

OW101926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 10 (XINHUA)--The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) today began its summit conference, the sixth since the organisation was formed in 1949.

The heads of state and government from the 16-member nations including Spain, which joined the organisation recently attended the opening session in the Bundestag plenary hall.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Canadian Prime Minister and honorary president of the conference Pierre Trudeau, NATO secretary-general Joseph Luns, and Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo addressed the session.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the summit's host, said that the alliance has maintained a balance of power with the Soviet bloc over the last 15 years through military strength, defense capabilities, political unity, and dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Schmidt said that the NATO should press ahead with its twin strategy of consolidating military strength balanced by a willingness to negotiate. He welcomed the recent proposal for disarmament made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Without mentioning Israel by name, he criticized its recent incursions into Lebanon which had posed a threat to world peace.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said that the continuing military buildup by Moscow and its allies seemed to require a reinforcement of NATO defenses. He also welcomed the fact that U.S.-Soviet talks on reducing strategic nuclear arms would soon begin.

Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said that Spain, after becoming a member of NATO, would offer full cooperation within the alliance. He indirectly criticized Britain for resorting to force in settling its dispute with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Two NATO young officers, carrying the national flag of Spain, walked into the meeting hall and planted it alongside the flags of other NATO members.

After the opening ceremony, the NATO leaders held the first of two confidential sessions in the Bonn chancellery.

It was revealed that the summit would issue a "Bonn declaration" stressing the political aims of the alliance and two other statements setting out disarmament goals and military targets.

While the summit participants were meeting on one side of the Rhine, tens of thousands of demonstrators gathering on the other side for a massive march of protest against the arms race.

Some 10,000 security personnel were on duty for the conference.

#### Disarmament Urged

OW100804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 9 (XINHUA)--During general debate at the U.N. special session on disarmament today, many countries directed their spearhead at the two superpowers and urged them to earnestly commit to cutting their colossal nuclear and conventional arsenals.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki appealed to both the United States and the Soviet Union "to negotiate seriously to bring about significant reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, and to spare no effort to reach agreement."

He demanded that effective measures be taken as the utmost urgency of nuclear disarmament to ensure that nuclear weapons will never be used again. He also stressed that conventional weapons disarmament should advance in parallel with nuclear disarmament.

Minister for external relations of Mexico Jorge Castaneda said that the two nuclear superpowers had not yet eliminated a single nuclear weapon from their arsenals while asking the non-nuclear-weapon states to abide by the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. As a result distrust had grown among the non-nuclear-weapon states.

He urged all other nuclear states to follow the example of China and make a commitment never to be the first in the use of nuclear weapons.

Thai Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong expressed his country's dissatisfaction over the arms race between the superpowers, saying that some countries diverted much of their needed resources for economic and social development to military efforts in order to impose their will on another country.

He stressed that the decisive factor in disarmament remained to be the necessary "political will" of states, particularly those which possessed the largest and most advanced nuclear arsenals, to respond positively to the concern of the international community.

Representative of Brazil Souza Silva said that the lack of political will of the superpowers was responsible for the lack of progress in disarmament in the past few years.

He called for a renewed expression by the superpowers of their determination to resume negotiations on nuclear arms and disarmament agreements.

During yesterday's debate, Iran and Sri Lanka demanded the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone. Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Velayati called for the withdrawal of foreign aggressive forces from the territories of countries like Afghanistan.

#### Nuclear Arms Resolution

OW132158 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 9 June voted 11-4 to approve a resolution backed by the Reagan administration on reduction of strategic nuclear arms by the United States and the Soviet Union. The resolution was initiated by Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Percy, Republican.

The resolution primarily calls on the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate an agreement for a verifiable, fair and militarily significant reduction of strategic weapons. It calls on both the United States and the Soviet Union to avoid taking actions to undermine the expired SALT I strategic arms limitation agreement and the SALT II strategic arms limitation treaty which has not yet been approved.

The original version of the resolution mentioned a freeze on strategic arms. However, because the Reagan administration dislikes the word freeze, the committee agreed to change it to reduction to make it conform to the Reagan administration's publicized policy. The resolution will be submitted to the Senate plenary session for discussion.

#### Superpower Disarmament Urged

OW110310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 11 Jun 82

["Speakers at U.N. Session Denounce Superpower Rivalry for Leading World to Brink of War"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, June 10 (XINHUA)--The arms race and the two big powers' rivalry are leading the world to the brink of war, Petar Stambolic, president of Yugoslavia, warned at the general debate of the U.N. special session on disarmament here today.

The Yugoslav president saw the present international situation in a grave crisis. He said the right of the peoples to lead an independent life in peace and freedom, to decide freely on their socioeconomic development and foreign policy, is frequently threatened, and in many regions, there has been recourse to the threat or use of military force.

He said the threat of a nuclear war has increased as a result of doctrines asserting the possibility of a limited nuclear war, as well as of a build-up and sophistication of theater nuclear weapons intended for such a war.

A major race in conventional weapons is continuing and accelerating, he added. A particular threat comes from new chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction.

The states possessing the largest military arsenals should be obliged to halt the arms race and reduce their armed force and armaments, unconditionally and without delay, he stressed.

Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said, "The most urgent goal is to bring the nuclear menace under control." "The largest nuclear arsenals--that of the Soviet Union and the United States--should be reduced significantly and as speedily as possible," he declared. This session, he said, should "crystallize this consensus into specific objectives" to be achieved in a conscious process of nuclear disarmament.

He criticized the doctrine of "limited nuclear war," saying such a war could precipitate an escalation to a general nuclear exchange.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also urged the nuclear powers to negotiate a cessation of the arms race, reduce their nuclear arsenals and finally eliminate their stockpiles.

#### Session Enters 5th Day

OW150721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 14 (XINHUA)--In its fifth day of debate, the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament today heard more opposition to nuclear war and the arms race and strong demands for peace and security.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo Sanchez criticized the two superpowers for seeking supremacy over each other in the growing arms race. He said that people all over the world wanted peace, a firm and enduring peace based on a new economic order, not the kind of peace imposed upon them, or the kind based on the fallacy of a balance of armaments.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that his country was "directly affected by the predominance of the Soviet Union and its allies in the field of conventional weapons, and by the installation of hundreds of new intermediate-range nuclear weapons." He urged the nuclear-weapon states to pursue negotiations in good faith to stop the nuclear arms race.

Ugandan Prime Minister Otema Allimadi said that the production of new and more deadly weapons and the attempts to promote the concept of "limited" nuclear war were tragic omens for the future of the world. He also expressed great concern over the growing build-up of big power military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen called on the two superpowers to completely dismantle their land-based medium-range missiles capable of hitting targets in Europe and substantially reduce their strategic arsenals. The development of new weapons of mass destruction including chemical weapons must be prevented, he said.

Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma urged the Soviet Union and the United States to take the lead in the nuclear disarmament process. All nuclear-weapon states should subscribe to the concept of the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, he noted.

Representative of Madagascar Blaise Rabetafika also called for commitment by the nuclear-weapon states not to make first use of them. The nuclear-weapon states, he added, should also agree not to use or threaten to use such weapons against non-nuclear states, he stated.

#### Strengthening European Defense

OW151934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, June 14 (XINHUA)--The Western European Union [WEU] must make efforts to strengthen collective defense for the preservation of peace and security, Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium, said here today.

Tindemans, who is executive chairman of the WEU Ministerial Council, said at the opening session of the council that "the world today witnessed an increasing number of hotbeds of tension and instability of conflicts which are becoming more acute and dangerous." These situations affected the security of the WEU member nations.

He stressed that they must keep the balance of forces between the East and West. "We can strengthen our security by our efforts to reestablish balance of forces at the lowest possible level," he said.

"We cannot let ourselves be put in an inferior position from which we will be exposed to the danger of attack," he said.

The minister said, our policy of security should be pursued in full solidarity with our allies across the Atlantic.

The Western European Union comprises seven member countries--France, Britain, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Its main task is to study the defense policy of West Europe. The current session will discuss the future of WEU, nuclear weapons in Europe, European-American cooperation and other issues.

CSO: 4000/142

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THIRTY-SIXTH CEMA SESSION ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

OW120908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)--The 36th regular meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) was held in Budapest from June 8 to 10, according to reports received here.

Government heads of CEMA member-countries attended the meeting which reportedly discussed ways to strengthen "cohesion" and "cooperation" among council member states in the present world situation. The meeting endorsed a program for coordination of the CEMA countries' economic development plans covering the period between 1986 and 1990.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting said, "The development of the national economies and cooperation of the CEMA member-countries proceeded in the conditions of a worsened situation in the world markets and a complicated international situation." The communique accused the United States and a number of other NATO countries for "having gone to the length of imposing 'sanctions' against and curtailing trading and economic links with the CEMA member-countries." The communique said the recent seven-nation Versailles economic summit was "planning to make their trade, credit and other economic ties with CEMA countries even more complicated."

The communique demanded that the CEMA member-countries strengthen their cooperation, promote integration and develop trading, economic, scientific and technical links.

Speaking at the meeting, the heads of delegations of various countries put forward their views on future economic development.

Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov said, "The whipping up of militaristic hysteria in the U.S.A. and in a number of NATO member-countries is accompanied with attempts at economic power pressure on the socialist countries," and they "are becoming unreliable trade partners for us." He asked CEMA member countries to "continue to advance with big strides on the road of increasing cooperation in production," and hoped that the member countries would adopt "an economic development strategy of relying on coordination among the countries in the community."

Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski condemned the West for imposing economic sanctions on his country. But he added, "Poland is willing to develop constructive cooperation and trade with all countries, especially those that have a good tradition of cooperation with us." He suggested that "an international economic security system be worked out to prevent exercising economic pressure for political purposes." He said, "Jungle law should be shunned in international economic relations."

The host of the meeting, Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar spoke of cooperation within the CEMA. He said, "We should not be satisfied with the present situation." He criticized the "lack of respect for bilateral and multilateral commitments." He said, "Today, more than ever, it is necessary to make the economic system of the CEMA provide more assistance for the fulfilment of production and scientific and technical cooperation so as to enhance interests in cooperation and give further guarantee for the fulfilment of each other's commitments according to plan."

A TANJUG report said that the speeches at the meeting showed that the economic situation of the CEMA is now getting more complicated and grave.

CSO: 4000/149



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KANG KEQING HONORS ZAIRIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW121820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening for a women's delegation from Zaire led by Bobi Ladawa, wife of the president of Zaire.

Luo Qiong, vice-president of the federation, and Ikila Liyonda, general secretary in charge of women's conditions of the executive committee of the Zairian People's Revolutionary Movement, proposed toasts respectively on behalf of Kang Keqing and Madame Mobutu. They said that the friendship and cooperation between women of the two nations would be developed constantly.

Noted Chinese artists entertained the guests with a programme of songs, dances and Beijing operas. The Zairian guests also sang Zairian songs.

Present were Lei Jieqiong, vice-president of the federation, and noted women figures from all walks of life in Beijing.

Also present were Li Shanyi, Chinese ambassador to Zaire, and his wife, and Tuma-Waku, wife of Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, the Zairian ambassador to China.

CSO: 4000/149

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GUYANESE OFFICIALS DISCUSS USSR 'AID' PROPOSALS

OW140750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Georgetown, June 13 (XINHUA)--Commenting on recent Soviet assertion that the Soviet Union had extended numerous offers of aid to Guyana under very easy conditions, a senior government official said in many cases the Soviets had failed to respond to Guyanese proposals, according to a recent report of the GUYANA CHRONICLE.

The report said despite the many agreements signed between the two countries, "there have been instances when attempts to satisfy these arrangements have been frustrating."

The senior official said a Soviet proposal last year on setting up a bauxite mine with an annual output of 5 million tonnes indicated the Soviets wanted 50 percent of production as payment for infrastructure. The Soviets wanted to have the Guyanese Government pay for feasibility study in American currency in advance, and at that point negotiations broke down.

He also pointed out the Guyanese Government had offered the Soviets an opportunity to seek bauxite anywhere in the country and a concession in Berbice was subsequently granted at their request. However, problems again developed when the Soviets insisted they were only interested in calcined bauxite.

Another official stated while the Soviets had made many purchases of alumina from Guyana, they had only purchased bauxite on one occasion and all purchases were made under strict business conditions and paid the same price as other buyers.

CSO: 4000/149

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

OW152034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Harare, June 15 (XINHUA)--The Zimbabwean Government will grapple with the crucial task of transforming the country's social-economic environment this year to fulfil the legitimate expectations and aspirations of the Zimbabwean people "in the direction of socialism and self-reliance," said President Canaan Banana today.

Speaking at the opening meeting of the third session of the first parliament, the president said that in the last two years, the Zimbabwean Government has concentrated its efforts on creating conditions for complete peace and restoration of normality in the country.

He disclosed that a three-year transitional plan of national development will soon be unveiled to set out the main social-economic objectives and targets to be achieved. The plan will lay foundations for the new society to be free of exploitation and to provide equality of opportunity and prosperity for all Zimbabweans, he added.

He stated that in the next three years, the Zimbabwean Government will attach the greatest importance to the development of rural areas and give special arrangement for development of secondary education, primary health care and house-building. Efforts will also be concentrated on the expanded resettlement programme and on bringing all available land into productive use, he added.

Reviewing the country's security situation, the president said that the Zimbabwean Government is determined to take measures to deal with anti-state activities.

CSO: 4000/149

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER STRESSES ROLE OF PACIFIC NATIONS

OW171645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki yesterday stressed that the unity among the countries in the Pacific region is of great importance to world economy and peace.

He said: "There are vast potentialities in the Pacific region. To turn these potentialities into reality is a matter of great importance not only to the development in the region, but also to the development in the world at large."

Suzuki made the speech at the end of a 15-day tour abroad which has taken him to the Versailles economic summit, the United Nations disarmament session, Peru and Brazil.

Speaking at the East-West center in Hawaii, an academic and political research center, he said that the cooperation among Japan, the United States, New Zealand, Australia and Canada, the strengthened solidarity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the steady advance of China's foreign policy, all "have played a great role in promoting peace and prosperity of the region."

He called on the Pacific countries to endeavour to elevate the cooperative atmosphere to the level of unity. To achieve such a unity, he stressed, the Pacific should be made an "ocean of peace," an "ocean of mutual benefits and an "open ocean."

Criticizing the Soviet Union for creating tension in the Pacific region, Suzuki pointed out: "It is a matter of serious concern to us that the Soviet Union has continued to build up its military forces in Asia and the Far East in recent years. Soviet military build-up on the northern territories and Soviet activities in the waters around Japan have made Japan increasingly worried." "If the Soviets want to contribute to peace and economic stability," he stressed, "I would call upon the Soviet Union to demonstrate it by concrete actions."

Japanese KYODO News Service commented that Suzuki's speech demonstrates Japan's eagerness to play a "bridge role" by making the Pacific a mediator for solving the North-South issue.

CSO: 4000/149

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BULGARIANS MARK GEORGI DIMITROV'S CENTENARY

OW191526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--People throughout Bulgaria today solemnly marked the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the great leader of the Bulgarian people and well-known activist in the international communist movement.

In Pernik, where a miners' strike was once organized by Dimitrov, an inauguration ceremony for the statutes of G. Dimitrov and revolutionary miners of Pernik was held this morning. Some 10,000 Bulgarians and foreign guests attended the ceremony.

Dimitrov's hometown, Kovachevtsi, today was a scene of festivity. The 100-km-long road running from Sofia to Kovachevtsi was decorated with colour flags and portraits of Dimitrov. A continuous flow of people visited the former residence of Dimitrov. A display of fireworks and theatrical performances were also staged in Kovachevtsi.

Today, people came in an endless stream to pay their respects at the mausoleum of Dimitrov in Sofia.

An international theoretical symposium was held from June 15 to 17 in Sofia to mark the occasion. A solemn commemorative meeting was also held Friday evening. Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders were present on both occasions and paid high tribute to the glorious life and achievements of Dimitrov.

CSO: 4000/150

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTER DISCUSSES TOUR OF SOUTH ASIA

HK120346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jiang Yuanchun [5592 0337 2797]: "Danger and Opportunity--First in a Series of Reports on a Tour of South Asia"]

[Text] /I was a member of the Chinese press delegation, which recently visited three South Asian countries--Pakistan, India and Bengal. In 1 month's time, we toured from the Khyber Pass in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east, and from the southern foot of the Himalayas to the big Deccan Plateau in the south. Since I was anxious to go on this trip, I only acquired a superficial understanding of these countries before departing. It would not be correct to say that I have any in-depth understanding of them. However, from what I have seen, I have an impression that the South Asian subcontinent is confronted with a serious menace, but it also has tremendous opportunities; it all depends on how the people handle this intricate situation./ [passage in slantlines in boldface]

Having passed the small towns of Jia Mu Luo De [6328 1191 5012 1795] which is 18 kilometers west of Peshawar, like a city wall that blocked our way, the Sulaiman Range rose from ground level and meandered northward and southward. Our car passed a small bleak and desolate plain, climbed up the mountain paths and entered the well-known Khyber Pass. After driving westward along the gorge closely flanked by mountains for about 50 kilometers on the zigzag path half way up the mountains on the north, we stopped our car at the Mi Qi Ni [4717 1148 1441] sentry post.

We were suddenly greeted with a panoramic view when we climbed to the sentry post. The surrounding hills seemed to have separated themselves in front of the sentry post and at the farthest end of the valley, there was a village which blocked the entrance. The name of the village was Tuo Er Ka Mu [2094 1422 0595 1191], half of it was in Pakistan while the other half in Afghanistan. To the west of the village, peaks rose one higher than another. Reportedly, this narrow mountain path extends some kilometers into Afghanistan. This is the natural barrier between Pakistan and Afghanistan--the Khyber Pass.

The Khyber Pass has a well-deserved reputation and it is indeed terrain of strategic importance. However, "idle boasts the strong pass which is a wall

of iron"; dangerous mountains and treacherous rivers cannot block invaders. Historically the Khyber Pass has been the west gate of the south Asian subcontinent. Over the past hundreds of years, invaders had entered South Asia through this pass on numerous occasions. They brought new religions and cultures and created new nations as well as endless disputes. The times and the situations have changed and the situation in South Asia today is very different from what it was before. The Khyber Pass is once again heavily guarded and the atmosphere is very tense. I think most people who have visited the Khyber Pass have a deep impression of the menace confronting Pakistan and other countries in the South Asian subcontinent. Hence, Pakistan has to strengthen its defense capabilities in order to safeguard its security. As a matter of fact, Pakistan is also guarding the gate for the other South Asian countries. It is hard to visualize what would happen if hegemonist forces crossed the Khyber Pass, transversed the Indus River with irresistible force and traveled the Ganges to reach the Bay of Bengal. It is obvious that Pakistan's efforts in safeguarding its national independence need the support of all peace-loving countries and people, in particular, the support of other South Asian countries which are as closely related as lips to teeth.

Owing to various historical reasons, some disputes exist between Pakistan and India. This has weakened the common force of the people of various South Asian countries to resist foreign aggression. If India and Pakistan can become reconciled, this would have a great impact on stabilizing the situation in the whole of South Asia. This is the very thing that those who covet after South Asia would hate to see.

Actually, it is easy for the Indians to realize where the real threat to them comes from. Standing on a wharf in Bombay which is washed by waves on the Arabian Sea, we could see the gas flames of the oil refineries on the nearby islands. Crude oil comes from the Bombay offshore oilfields which are far away from the wharf. A score of freighters were queued up at the sea in order to enter the port, because Bombay is one of India's largest sea ports; it is a link between the Middle East, Africa and Western Europe. Guests from Arab countries wearing robes were seen going in and out of luxurious hotels in Bombay and New Delhi. Oil from the Middle East and the petrodollars are of great significance to the Indian economy. However, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean located to the south of it are no longer tranquil since the Afghan incident. At the picturesque seaside of Madras located at the east coast of India, there is a black statue called the "victory of labor"; it is of four laborers who are exerting their utmost efforts to pry a big stone with sticks and the background of the statue is the tranquil Bay of Bengal. However, this tranquillity is only one of appearance. Opposite to the Bay of Bengal is Thailand which is close to the Andaman Sea. Now this country is under the attack of Vietnamese artillery fire from Kampuchea; the Vietnamese are supported by Moscow. Thailand is a country where the two arrowheads of Moscow's strategies of moving southward towards Southeast Asia and stretching to West Asia meet. Indian people will realize this once they take a look at the map.

Southeast Asia, the Middle East, East Africa and South Africa are India's important export markets and its oil supply bases. To maintain the balance of

its international income and expenditure, India is making great efforts to expand its export trade. Peace and stability in the areas around the Bay of Bengal are closely connected with India's economic development. Under such situation, to maintain its security, stability and development, India must not only implement a balanced policy toward the whole world, but also develop its more coordinative, friendly and cooperative relations with the neighboring countries in the region. It is obvious that India is marching toward this direction. There are indications that India has improved its relations with the neighboring countries. The proposal of cooperation for South Asia put forth by the Bangladesh and supporting by India, Pakistan and others is being carried out. This is a good thing. India is the economically more developed of the South Asian countries. If such [words indistinct] various countries in South Asia will open good prospects for their common prosperity.

However, if India, as the biggest country in South Asia, fails to pay careful attention to its actions, this will cause doubts and misgivings among its neighboring countries. While we were visiting Bangladesh, we heard some friends talk about water quantity of the Ganges River. Bangladesh is situated on the delta of the lower reaches of the Ganges River. The sluicing quantity of the Ganges River is a matter of life and death for the country. Due to the fact that India controls the sluicing quantity of the Ganges River, the northern areas of Bangladesh are already facing a danger of salinization. Due to the fact that the water of a number of rivers are affected by the sea tide of the Bay of Bengal, the water quality of the lower reaches of these rivers have deteriorated. A number of factories in Khulna have to transport water from the upper reaches which are a hundred miles away for their boilers. India and Bangladesh are holding talks on this matter and the results have yet to be announced.

On the eve before our departure from New Delhi, an Indian reporter invited us to dinner. After dinner, we chatted about India's relations with its neighboring countries. He said that India, the biggest country in South Asia, should alleviate any fears its neighboring countries may have. Only thus, can various countries in South Asia truly carry out friendly cooperation. What he said deserves commendation. It is obvious that statesmen of various countries in South Asia need wider breadth of political vision and greater tolerance to cope with the situation inside and outside South Asia. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh were originally a country. Due to historical, political, economic, religious and language reasons, the country was divided into two in the 1940's and split up into three in the 1970's. It is an important historical task that these three countries treat one another as family members and live in harmony although they have been split up. This will not only have an important bearing on peace, stability and development in South Asia and the surrounding areas but also produce inestimable influence on peace in Asia and the world. When talking with us, a senior official of the Indian Government stressed that India maintains vigilance against the imperialist policy of dividing and conquering. If South Asian countries unite on the basis of their common understanding and truly cooperate, the flowers that will blossom in this soil are not only jasmines and roses, but also flowers of peace and friendship. This is a great opportunity for the people of South Asia.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON SOUTHEAST ASIA

#### Thai Official on Kampuchea

OW141216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, June 14 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today that Thailand still advocates a political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly sessions and the international conference on Kampuchea.

He made the remarks this morning before leaving for Singapore to attend the forthcoming 15th meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He described the formation of a coalition of the three resistance forces in Kampuchea as a domestic affair and a task of the Kampuchean people. He said that neither Thailand nor ASEAN has interfered in this affair. Now the three sides have not yet reached a coalition, Sitthi said, but this does not mean a failure to ASEAN. "We hope that they will unite soon," he added.

During the Singapore meeting, Sitthi said, the foreign ministers will discuss the Kampuchean problem so as to establish ASEAN's stance and policies toward it. They would sound out various sides on this problem, Sitthi said.

#### ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting

OW151312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 14 (XINHUA)--High appraisal of the achievements scored by the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the past fifteen years of its existence and the strengthening of solidarity among its members are expressed by all ASEAN foreign ministers in their statements at the opening session of the 15th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting here this afternoon.

It is of special significance that the 15th annual conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers is being held on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of ASEAN founded on August 8, 1967. All representatives at the meeting reviewed the past and sought ways to solve the difficult current problems, first of all, a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and strengthening economic cooperation among the ASEAN members.

Addressing the opening session, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said: "Political and economic developments have brought us closer together."

Referring to the Kampuchean problem, he said, "The Soviet Union has under-written Vietnam's designs in Indochina. In return, the Soviets have acquired access to bases in Vietnam and probably Kampuchea." "Vietnam's forcible occupation of Kampuchea created opportunities for the great powers to intervene in Southeast Asian Affairs," he noted.

Foreign Minister of Thailand Sitthi Sawetsila stressed: "In pursuing a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, ASEAN is ever conscious of the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people to free their homeland from occupation and domination. For this reason, ASEAN supports the efforts of the Kampuchean nationalist factions to form a coalition government in order to unify their struggle for freedom and self-determination in accordance with the principles of the United Nations charter and other relevant resolutions. It is accepted that a viable coalition must be the result of efforts among the Kampucheans themselves, in their own good time and free from outside interference."

Foreign Minister of the Philippines Carlos P. Romulo said: "ASEAN continues to uphold the Kampuchean right to their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national identity. To be free to exercise the right to self-determination and to choose one's government without coercion is a right just as basic as the right to be free from want and to be free from fear. The invasion and occupation of Kampuchea has brought Vietnamese forces to the Thai-Kampuchean border and into Thailand's backyard. The security of Thailand, encircled by the three Indochinese states, is of great concern to the other ASEAN members. We will continue to give that endangered country our full political and moral support. ASEAN hopes that Vietnam will realize that it is in its long-term interest to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea."

Foreign Minister of Singapore S. Dhanabalan noted: "We have been able to mobilise support to maintain the diplomatic, political and economic isolation of Vietnam. We shall continue in our principled stand until a political solution is found for Cambodia. We continue to hold the door open for Vietnam to come to the conference table and until Vietnam agrees to a political solution and to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, we shall continue to apply all-round pressure on Vietnam. We seek the establishment of an independent and neutral Cambodia in accordance with the resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK)."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said: "Attempts at creating a coalition government comprising the three nationalist Kampuchean factions appear to be still bogged down although negotiations are continuing. ASEAN has expressed its belief that the early formation of such a coalition would be conducive to the achievement of the objectives of the ICK declaration and resolution. But we have made it equally clear that this matter is essentially for the Kampuchean people themselves to decide and implement."

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie laid emphasis on the joint efforts of ASEAN to confront the worsening economic situation in the world in order to defend the national interests of ASEAN countries.

Singapore's foreign minister was elected chairman, and Thai foreign minister, vice-chairman, of the meeting.

Brunei and Papua New Guinea have sent observers to the meeting.

#### Singapore Official on Kampuchea

OW151948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 15 (XINHUA)--ASEAN is optimistic that the three Kampuchean factions against Vietnamese aggression will end differences and unite.

The view was stated by Suppiah Dhanabalan, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee and Singaporean foreign minister, at a news conference here today at the end of a session of the 15th ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting.

He said: "Of course, such a date is the sooner the better. We have made ourselves available in anyway in helping them to form a coalition."

"We have discussed mainly the further implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Kampuchea and of the international conference for Kampuchea" and the discussions were smooth, he added.

When questioned whether ASEAN will put forth new initiative to settle the Kampuchean problem, Dhanabalan replied: "Our position is that the resolutions adopted at the UN General Assembly and the international conference for Kampuchea are a good solution and we will not see the need to come out with new initiatives. Vietnam has not yet responded to the resolutions. This does not mean that they have gotten discarded. We think that ASEAN cannot but wait."

## ASEAN, Developed Countries Meet

OW171234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 17 (XINHUA)--A ministerial dialogue meeting between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its six partners opened here this morning following the conclusion of the 15th ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting.

The six partners are Australia, Canada, the European Economic Community, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States.

This is the fourth dialogue meeting between the two sides since 1979.

Inaugurating the dialogue meeting, B. Dhanabalan, Singaporean foreign minister and chairman of the Standing Committee of the present dialogue meeting, briefed ASEAN's partners on the just-ended ASEAN ministerial meeting. He said ASEAN reaffirmed its opposition to the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam with Soviet assistance.

He stressed, "We reiterated our commitment to the solution set out in the various U.N. resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea."

Referring to the present dialogue meeting, Dhanabalan stated: "In economic terms our meeting today is a meeting between a group of countries belonging to what is commonly referred to as 'the south' and a group of countries from 'the north.'" "ASEAN approached these meetings with its dialogue partners as equals and does not regard these meetings as a platform for asking the industrial north for handouts. The ASEAN countries are not basketcases. Nor do we regard the dialogue partners as countries with unlimited resources," he noted.

Dhanabalan expressed the hope that the developed countries would realize the growing role of the developing countries in the global economic system and adopt a new approach towards them. He said: "The recent world recession has eroded the confidence of the industrialised countries in the fundamental strength of the international economic system which they have fashioned. As a result, many developed countries find the temptation irresistible to fall back to the protectionist and nationalistic approaches of the pre-World War II days."

He expressed the conviction that the dialogue meeting would be useful and constructive in promoting and improving the economic relations between the two sides. But, he declared, "future dialogue would preferably be with groups of countries rather than individual countries."

Australia, Canada Back ASEAN

OW171620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, June 17 (XINHUA)--Australia and Canada today expressed support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' stand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Speaking at a meeting between foreign ministers from Australia and the five member countries of ASEAN, Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street said: "We share your concern about the threat to regional security posed by the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and continue to support ASEAN's diplomatic strategy in the United Nations to secure a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and a genuine act of self-determination by the Khmer people."

At today's ASEAN-Canada meeting, Mark MacGuigan, secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, said: "We shall continue to cooperate with ASEAN in search for a peaceful settlement in Cambodia which will remove foreign occupation troops from that tragic land, provide for the Khmer people to choose their own government free from external pressure and halt the flow of refugees. As long as Hanoi refuses to end its occupation of Cambodia, Canada for its part will not help subsidize Hanoi's military activities by extending development aid to Vietnam."

During the meetings, both Australia and Canada expressed the desire to seek a solution to the problems caused by refugees from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/148

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON INDIA

#### PRC, Indian Officials Meet

OW041632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA)--State Councillor Ji Pengfei met today with Subramaniam Swamy, member of parliament (Lok Sabha) of India, and Mrs. Swamy for a talk.

Swamy told Councillor Ji that since his last visit to China in 1978 India-China relations have developed. He said the exchanges of visits and trade between the two countries have also increased. Swamy said he hoped that the two governments will continue contacts to explore ways for the settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

Ji said the peoples and governments of the two countries all want to see Sino-Indian relations develop. "Our two governments have worked for the growth of this relationship," Ji said. "On the whole, our relations have improved each day." He said he hoped that the two countries will settle the existing problem under the principle of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

Also present were Xie Li, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and K. S. Bajpai, Indian ambassador to China.

#### India-China Society

OW101351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 9 Jun 82 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--An India-China society has been established in New Delhi recently to promote friendly exchanges between the two countries. The president and vice president of the society, B. N. Pandey and Ram Niwas Mirdha, both members of the parliament, met with Chinese ambassador to India Shen Jian last night. Pandey said that the society, which was formed by personalities of various circles and will be inaugurated at an official ceremony some time later, is open to everyone who is friendly to China. Its purpose is to enhance friendly exchanges in every field and promote understanding between the two countries, he added. Welcoming the initiative, Shen Jian recalled the existence of more than 2,000 years of friendship between China and India. He said through interflow in various fields, the two countries would certainly increase their mutual understanding.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON EAST EUROPE

#### Students in Romania

OW060412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, today received and had a cordial conversation with the visiting Chinese students delegation.

The four-member Chinese delegation headed by Lin Yanzhi, chairman of the All-China Students Federation, arrived here on May 27. They visited a number of universities, colleges and some youth cultural and sports centers, as well as industrial and agricultural installations in Bucharest and other places. They had discussions and exchanged experience on student work with leaders of the National Council of the Union of Communist Students Association of Romania, local youth league organizations and students unions of some schools.

The Chinese delegation wound up its visit to the country and left for Yugoslavia today.

#### Clashes in Poland

OW150753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Overnight curfew was reimposed, cultural and sports activities suspended and the sale of alcoholic drinks banned today in Wroclaw Province, Poland's southwestern electronic industrial center, according to an Interior Ministry bulletin released by the Polish Press Agency PAP.

This decision followed street clashes in the city of Wroclaw on June 13, which marked the half year of imposition of the state of siege in the country.

The governor of the province said that one important reason for the reimposition of the curfew was that the demonstrators and trouble-makers were "particularly militant."

It was reported that a group of Wroclaw citizens took to the street yesterday in an anti-government demonstration and clashed with the police. The demonstrators hurled stones and petrol bombs at the police who fired tear gas and water cannon to disperse the protestors. The clash ended with more than 120 demonstrators detained, 40 of whom were university and middle school students, and 23 policemen injured.

Another PAP report said that anti-martial law street demonstrations took place also in Nowa Huta, an industrial center of Krakow Province, and in Gdansk yesterday to mark the half year of the state of siege. The demonstrators in Nowa Huta destroyed a dozen or more police and private cars.

#### Poland to Lift Curfews

OWL30716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Two hundred fifty-seven detainees will be released, curfew will be lifted in Warsaw and restrictions on local mass organizations will be relaxed, according to a communique released by the Polish Internal Affairs Ministry tonight.

The announcement was made in accordance with the instructions of chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation Wojciech Jaruzelski, on the eve of six-month imposition of martial law.

According to a PAP report, the Military Council of National Salvation reviewed at a meeting this evening the country's political, economic situation for the past six months and pointed out that the major tasks set on December 13, 1981 were being completed despite serious obstacles. The meeting listed the tasks to be fulfilled presently.

However, the meeting ordered the Internal Affairs Ministry to deal firmly with all those who jeopardize the interests of society and the nation and undermine broad national understanding.

It is disclosed that during the martial law period, more than 5,000 people were detained. They had been released in batches on bail in the last six months. On April 28, some 1,000 detainees were released or set free conditionally. The authorities had decided to lift the martial law on May 2, but as demonstrations and strikes broke out again in Warsaw, Gdansk and other parts of the country in early May, curfew was reimposed and one thousand and several hundred people were detained.

Curfew was lifted today in the second biggest port city, Szczecin, where workers and students held anti-government demonstrations and clashed with the police on May 3 and 4.

CSO: 4000/139



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON ARGENTINA

#### Ready to Negotiate

OW100816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 9 (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said today that Argentina will not surrender to Britain in the Malvinas Island. "This does not mean we will not negotiate. But only with dignity, honor and justice," he said.

Galtieri made the statement at a cabinet meeting.

He said, "The government will let our generation play its role so as not to pass the 149-year-old colonial problem to our children."

The Argentine president requested all government institutions to act in accordance with the Argentine people's will and spirit of sacrifice.

At the cabinet meeting, Minister of Foreign Affairs Costa Mendez made a report on the conference of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries to which he attended and on his meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Minister of National Defense Amadeo Frugoli spoke about his recent tour of the war zone in the South Atlantic.

#### Atomic Energy Use

OW121238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 12 (XINHUA)--Argentina announced yesterday that it enjoys the freedom to make a nuclear submarine in the future.

The announcement was made by Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, who is attending an international atomic conference in Vienna.

Talking to a radio station here by telephone from Vienna, Castro Madero said, "In face of the use of Britain of atomic energy for military purposes, Argentina has the right to make a nuclear submarine in the future, without violating any of those commitments it undertook."

He said that Argentina has requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to clarify whether it would be considered legitimate for a nuclear power to use nuclear submarines against a non-nuclear country.

It was reported that Argentina raised a protest in early May against the sinking of the Argentine cruiser "General Belgrano" by a British nuclear submarine.

Argentina will reserve the right to use atomic energy for military purposes, the chairman said, but it does not mean that Argentina will make atom bombs or conduct nuclear explosions.

#### Argentine Forces Surrender

OW151936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] London, June 15 (XINHUA)--Argentine forces in the Falkland(Malvinas) Islands surrendered last night after three days of fierce fighting around the capital, Port Stanley, the British prime minister's office announced here this morning.

The surrender occurred at 9 p.m. Falkland time (0100 GMT today), the announcement said.

It quoted the commander of Britain's land forces in the islands as saying in a message sent to London: "In Port Stanley at 9 p.m. Falkland time tonight, June 14, Major General Menendez surrendered all Argentine armed forces in east and west Falklands, together with their impediments."

Arrangements are being made for the Argentine troops to return to Argentina, he said.

An hour after London's announcement, the Argentine high command confirmed in a statement that the commanders of both sides had met and agreed on the "conditions of a cease-fire and pullout of troops."

#### Cease-Fire Agreement

OW171308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 16 (XINHUA)--The cease-fire agreed to between Argentina and Britain Monday applies "exclusively" to fighting in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, an Argentine military high command communique said today.

The communique said that only Argentine troops under Argentina's military governor Mario Menendez were involved in the cease-fire agreement.

The fall of Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) was due to Britain's superior technology and equipment, the communique said. It added that to avoid "unnecessary bloodshed," Argentina had decided to stop its resistance in the conflict.

The communique says that the Argentine garrison "has not only resisted Britain, one of the principal powers of the world backed by the United States, the European Economic Community and the acquiescing NATO, it has also dealt a heavy blow to it despite a wide gap in force and equipment."

The commanders of Argentina's three services were reported to have held separate meetings within their own services today to discuss at length whether to terminate or to continue the state of war with Britain, but no results emerged.

#### Galtieri Resigns

OW180215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 17 (XINHUA)--General Leopoldo Galtieri resigned this afternoon as president, leader of the military junta and commander in chief of the Argentine army, according to an announcement here.

Interior Minister General Alfredo Saint Jean will become interim president upon Galtieri's resignation.

Lami Dozo, commander of the air force, will become leader of the 3-man military junta; and Cristino Nicolaides, commander of the First Army Corps, will assume the post of commander in chief of the army.

The decision for these changes was made at a 7-hour meeting by active generals on Wednesday night.

Galtieri's resignation was connected with the informal cease-fire agreement reached between Britain and Argentina on June 14.

CSO: 4000/141

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON THE MIDEAST

#### Israel Incursion Into Lebanon

OW101535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82

["Round-up: Syria Enters War, Israel Meets Great Resistance"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, June 9 (XINHUA)--Sixty-two Syrian fighter planes met in a fierce battle today with 96 Israeli warplanes that attacked the Syrian SAM-6 missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, making it "the biggest air battle in Middle East history," as Damascus Radio put it.

Israel claimed that it downed 15 Syrian fighters while Syria said it destroyed 10 Israeli planes in what some Western historians said may have been the costliest one-day air battle since the last days of World War II.

Syria's entering the war constituted a change in the military situation, in the Middle East and increased the danger of the war being expanded.

Israel's 85,000 aggressor troops, relying on their superior air, sea and ground strength, have swept across 2,500 square kilometers of land in southern Lebanon within 62 hours. They have taken the Palestinian Resistance Movement's strategic stronghold of Fort Shagif, and its major strongpoints of Nabitiyeh, Hasibiyeh and Sur. The Israeli invading troops have also encircled Saida and Damour, and are pressing toward the suburbs of Beirut.

Courageously resisting the Israeli invaders, the Palestine guerrillas fought hard for every street and building, and battled hand-to-hand with the intruding enemy. Israel sent 20,000 soldiers assisted by warplanes and warships to attack Saida, but failed to capture it so far.

In the four days of fighting, the Palestine guerrillas have destroyed more than 80 Israeli tanks and armored troop-carriers, brought down seven Israeli airplanes, and killed or wounded more than 600 Israeli soldiers. Even the Israeli chief of general staff Rafael Eytan had to admit the Israelis have met indomitable resistance.

The main strength of Israeli troops is now thrusting along two routes. One group is advancing northward along the coast, fiercely attacking Saida and Damour in an attempt to surround Beirut from the south. The other has reached Ain Zahleta, 5 kilometers from the Beirut-Damascus international highway, after crossing Beit ed Din, trying to forcibly seize the commanding point on that road. Both have met stubborn resistance from the Syrian forces.

The supply line to 30,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon would be cut and Beirut would be completely encircled if the Israeli troops should prevail.

U.S. special envoy Habib flew to Damascus today carrying with him Israel's conditions for ceasefire and withdrawal, which include the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, the setting up of a 40-kilometer demilitarised zone in southern Syria and the assurance that P.L.O. guerrillas will not go back to southern Lebanon.

Observers here predicted that these conditions could hardly be accepted by Syria, Lebanon and P.L.O., and that the conflict in Lebanon would be in danger of escalation and the possibility of an attack on Beirut should not be ruled out.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O., made an emergency appeal today to all heads of state, asking them to help stop Israel's attack on Beirut.

Radio Israel claimed that Damour, 20 kilometers from Beirut, had been captured and that the southern part of Beirut was thus exposed to Israeli troops.

#### Italian CP Criticizes Israel

OW110800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, June 10 (XINHUA)--The leading body of the Italian Communist Party, in a communique today, once again condemned Israel's "violation of all the basic principles of international peaceful coexistence as well as norms and principles of respect for the freedom and human rights of the peoples."

The communique said that all forces should be galvanized into action to force Israel to cease fire and withdraw its troops without any condition, and to support politically and economically the Palestinians and Lebanese, the victims of aggression.

The Italian Government must urge the European Common Market to carry out the Venice resolution of 1980 which recognizes the rights of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people, the communique said.

The communique demands that the Italian Government recognize and support the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The communique calls on all peace forces to go into action to put an end to the fighting and the practice of using force to solve international conflict so as to protect world peace which is endangered by increasing threats.

#### PLO Issues Lebanon Appeal

OW110302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, June 10 (XINHUA)--The office of the permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to the U.N. office at Geneva today appealed to all international organizations and world public opinion to condemn Israel for its "violation of all norms of international relations" by invading Lebanon.

The PLO appeal is contained in a press communique issued here today.

The communique says, "Many civilian residential areas have become the targets of Israeli attacks." "The number of civilian victims, dead or wounded, is estimated at 8,000 up to the present," it says.

It appeals for urgent measures to protect the wounded and calls for respect for the Geneva conventions which guarantee the protection of civilians and the wounded in time of war.

#### Syria, Israel on Ceasefire

OW111520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, June 11 (XINHUA)--Syria and Israel agreed to a cease-fire in Lebanon today.

The agreement was reached through mediation efforts by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

Speaking on Syrian Government Radio, a government spokesman said Syria presented its conditions for a cease-fire in talks between Habib and President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus. Al-Asad told Habib he would accept a cease-fire on the condition that Israel withdraws troops from Lebanon.

The Israeli cabinet announced Israel would begin observing a cease-fire at 10:00 GMT today and said Israeli troops would only fire if fired upon.

The announcement followed a personal message sent Thursday to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

### Israel's Cease-fire 'Trick'

OW122046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1942 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Commentary by Correspondent Zhong Dong: Sinister Intention Behind Cease-Fire"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--The Israeli authorities announced a cease-fire in Lebanon at noon Friday, the eighth day of their invasion of that country. However, they declared that they would not withdraw their troops from Lebanon before the harsh terms they had offered were accepted.

People should guard against Israel's trick of cease-fire without troop withdrawal.

First of all, the trick is nothing new. During the June 5 war in 1967, Israel planned this very trick to illegally occupy a vast tract of Arab land in the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. Apart from Sinai, all these territories remain in its grip.

Secondly, Israel announced a cease-fire only with Syrian troops, but not with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon claimed that Israel's troops will continue their "mopping-up operations" against Palestinian forces in areas it had occupied. No problems of cease-fire has ever existed between Israel and Palestine, he added. This indicates that Israel has intended to make use of "cease-fire" to split the Arab ranks and prevent Arab states from supporting the Palestinian people so that the PLO will fight in isolation and Israel will be able to attain its goals of weakening and even eliminating the Palestinian guerrillas.

Thirdly, the conditions for withdrawal offered by Israel include not only a disarmament of the Palestinians in regions 60 km from its border but also a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. In this way, after the Syrian troops' retreat, Lebanon's national defence will undoubtedly be weakened. Then, Israel can do whatever it wishes there and finally place Lebanon, or at least Lebanon's southern part, under its control so as to consolidate and expand its position for further expansion.

Finally, whether the cease-fire between Israel and Syria can be completely realized still needs further observation.

In fact, one hour after the announcement of the cease-fire Israel's shooting at Syrian strongholds along the Beirut-Damascus highway occurred. Soon afterwards, Israeli artillery bombarded Syrian troops stationed in East Lebanon. By behaving recklessly, Israel has obviously obtained support and cooperation from the United States.

Please look at the facts. When Israeli planes bombed Beirut on June 4, Washington kept total silence on the matter. After Israeli troops began to launch a large-scale invasion of Lebanon, the U.S. Government hurriedly evacuated U.S. diplomats and their families from that country on the following day. Obviously, it knew in advance the subsequent expansion of the war. On June 8, the United States vetoed the U.N. security draft resolution calling for a cease-fire by Israel and its troops withdrawal from Lebanon. On the same day, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told reporters in London that his country would not impose sanctions on Israel and had made no decision to delay the delivery of weapons to Israel. U.S. special envoy P. Habib's "mediation" efforts produced results only when Washington saw Israel's invasion reaching the expected depth and width.

Arab sources have pointed out that the United States has not been wronged when they say that Israeli artillery and U.S. diplomacy have played a mutually complementary role in the current massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Israel's invasion has aroused furious indignation among the peace-loving people in the world and nobody will be deceived by its cease-fire game.

Israel should know that it can never wipe a nation out of the earth by whatsoever it resorts to, armed force or dirty tricks. In the face of the struggle of the Palestinians and the Arab people as a whole, its policy of aggression and expansion is doomed to failure.

#### Saudi King's Death

OW131526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, June 13 (XINHUA)--King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia died of a heart attack today, according to Radio Riyadh.

A statement issued by the Saudi Royal Court announced that Crown Prince and deputy premier Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was officially proclaimed king, replacing his deceased brother.

The late king was born in 1913 and sworn in as king of Saudi Arabia following the death of the late King Faysal in 1975.

The Royal Court statement said that Second Deputy Premier and Chief of the Saudi National Guard Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was appointed crown prince.

Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was born in 1922 and held a number of ministerial posts before becoming crown prince in 1975.

New Crown Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was born in 1924 and held the post of the second deputy premier and chief of the Saudi National Guard in 1975.



## Israeli Withdrawal Urged

OW140712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 13 (XINHUA)--Senator Charles Percy stressed today, "There will be no peace in the Middle East until we resolve the Palestinian issue. By resolving it, I clearly mean establishing an entity, or homeland for the Palestinians."

Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, appearing on a TV program here said he had told Secretary of State Alexander Haig about his disapproval of Israel's indications that it does not intend to withdraw from Lebanon immediately.

"We feel it is in the best interest of all parties, including Israel, for them not to appear in any way to be staying there and occupying that land, as they have the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

"It would be a disaster for the peace process for them to do that," he said.

Israel must comply with the withdrawal request of the world, of the United Nations and the United States of America, and not plan on administering that area, he said.

Asked what kind of leverage the United States can bring on Israel, Percy said, "I prefer calling it reason with Israel." "Israel knows that their survival depends entirely upon the United States," he said.

"We have determined that we must resolve this problem in order to stabilize the Middle East, in order to find peace for Israel," he said.

## PLO Official Criticizes U.S.

OW140720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 13 (XINHUA)--A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization said today that the United States "should be unbiased and treat the Palestinians fairly and justly."

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political department of the PLO who is presently in the United States to represent the PLO in the United Nations, was speaking in a television program broadcast from New York.

He called on world public opinion to exert pressure on Israel and the United States to preserve peace. Israel should be stopped from its aggression against its neighbors and pressure be brought to bear on it to make it withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza so that the people of Palestine may return to their homeland, he said.

He criticized certain reports in the United States describing the Palestinian resistance in self-defense is a crime while absolving the Israelis from their crime of killing the Palestinian people.

He said that the United States should do so because this would serve peace and maintain its own interest in the Middle East. The U.S. administration is now "antagonizing the whole population of the Arab world," he said.

He strongly denounced the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as a "war of genocide against the Palestinians." It is clear that "Israel is an aggressive and expansionist state." By annexing the Golan Heights and Jerusalem, occupying the West Bank and claiming it as Israeli territory and by shelling villages and refugee camps in Lebanon, Israel "is destroying all the possibilities" of peace, he said.

The Israelis must "pull out completely and totally from Lebanese territory," he demanded.

#### Mubarak in Saudi Arabia

OW142002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, June 14 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived in Saudi Arabia today to offer condolences on the death of King Khalid, according to a report from Riyadh.

King Fahd met Mubarak and other members of his delegation. Saudi Arabian Crown Prince 'Abdallah and Defense Minister Sultan were also present at the meeting.

Political observers in Riyadh believed that Mubarak's presence in Riyadh would provide an opportunity for a mini-summit at which the alarming situation in Lebanon and the possibility of Egypt's return to the Arab fold could be discussed.

However, Mubarak's arrival in Riyadh was considered as a confirmation of the fraternal relations between Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Egypt has declared two weeks of official mourning for the late King Khalid whom Mubarak described as a symbol of Arab and Islamic solidarity.

A condolence message cabled by Mubarak to the new King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was the first public contact between the two countries. Saudi Arabia, along with most Arab states, had broken diplomatic relations with Egypt following a separate peace treaty signed in 1979 between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

#### PRC Donation to Lebanon

OW151940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of China today sent a message to the Lebanese Red Cross Society and donated medicine and medical instruments to the Lebanese people who have suffered from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The full text of the message follows:

"The Chinese Red Cross Society has learned with extreme indignation that the Israeli armed forces are wantonly invading your country, causing tremendous losses of lives and properties of your people.

"The Chinese Red Cross Society wishes to express its deep sympathy and solicitude for the victims and has decided to donate 20 tons of medicine and medical instruments to support the just struggle of the Lebanese people for defending their state sovereignty and territorial integrity."

#### PRC Medicine to Palestinians

OW151942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of China today sent a message to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and donated medicine and medical instruments to the Palestinians who have suffered from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The full text of the message follows:

"The Chinese Red Cross Society has learned with extreme indignation of the wanton invasion and indiscriminate bombing committed by the Israeli armed forces, causing tremendous losses of lives and properties of the Palestinian people.

"The Chinese Red Cross Society wishes to express its deep sympathy and solicitude for the victims and has decided to donate 20 tons of medicine and medical instruments to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people."

#### War Damage in Lebanon

OW151932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 15 Jun 82

["Feature: On the Damascus-Beirut Highway--by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Jinglei"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Damascus, June 15 (XINHUA)--Two days after the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire became effective, this correspondent made a trip along the Damascus-Beirut International Highway and was much grieved on seeing the damages done by Israeli invasion against Lebanon and the sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

A strong war atmosphere still prevailed everywhere as I drove from Damascus westward on June 13. Syrian positions were seen here and there on the mountains, with fully-armed soldiers keeping watch from tanks and emplacements. Crowds of soldiers, just withdrawn from the frontline after days of fierce battle, were waiting for transport to Syria for rest and reorganization at home.

At the customhouse on the Syrian border, hundreds of Lebanese refugees were waiting for visa to Syria. Many were emaciated and in a fluster. One old man told me that he and his three children wanted to take refuge in a Gulf country.

The checkpoint on the Lebanese border had been blown up by Israeli warplanes. No one was there to check entry visas. Only a Lebanese policeman and a Syrian soldier were there to control the traffic.

The town of Chtaura in northern Bekaa Valley where the headquarters of the Syrian troops in Lebanon is located, is only several kilometers from the Syrian-Lebanese border. The town was subjected to heavy Israeli artillery bombardment only a few days ago. At the entrance to the town were two huge bomb craters. Shops nearby on both sides of the road were leveled to the ground. Deeper into the town, most of the stores remained closed and the streets were virtually deserted.

I was deeply depressed by the distressing scenes I saw in Beirut. The Lebanese capital, formerly a scene of hustle and bustle, is now almost a dead city. Israel's wanton and indiscriminate bombings have added terrible havoc to the city that had been ravaged by years of civil war. The stadium, a major target of Israeli bombing raids, has been reduced to heaps of debris. The many skyscrapers nearby have been badly damaged.

In front of a baker was a long queue of haggard looking persons. Beirut residents are reportedly already suffering from a week-long food shortage.

According to the International Red Cross, more than 10,000 Lebanese residents have been killed or wounded and some 60,000 people made homeless since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on June 4. In the town of Saida of southern Lebanon alone, 1,500 civilians were killed and 3,000 others wounded. Thousands of refugees have swarmed into Beirut.

Despite the fact that Israel announced a cease-fire with the Palestine armed forces Saturday night, fierce fighting was raging and palls of smoke could be seen the following day around the airport in southern Beirut.

On our way back to Damascus in the afternoon, we met three Palestinian guerrillas who had fought the Israeli invaders for five days at Saida. They were going to Syria with instructions to bring more new recruits to the front. One of them said firmly "We Palestinians have no choice but to fight to the end."

### Habib, Lebanese Leaders Talk

OW161714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, June 16 (XINHUA)--U.S. special envoy Philip Habib Tuesday held a series of talks with Lebanese leaders on Israel's conditions for withdrawing from Lebanon.

The Beirut State Radio said Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan insisted in the talks on Israel's prompt and unconditional withdrawal from the estimated one-fourth of Lebanon it has occupied in the past nine days.

Habib arrived here from Damascus on June 14.

According to Beirut newspapers, Israel wants a 40-kilometer security zone set up beyond its northern border under a multi-national police force, including a U.S. force, as a precondition for withdrawal.

Chief spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Mahmoud Labadi told a news conference here the PLO would never accept Israel's conditions.

"Israel has no right to impose its will on any of its neighbors," he said. "We will resist until victory."

### U.S. Official in Saudi Arabia

OW161930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--A U.S. delegation led by Vice President George Bush left Riyadh for home today after visiting Saudi Arabia, according to a report from Riyadh.

Upon his arrival in Riyadh last night, Bush said: "We have come at a time of great danger and tragedy in the region which underscores the vital importance of the closest possible cooperation between the United States and Saudi Arabia."

Soon after his arrival, Bush had a long talk with Saudi King Fahd. At a press conference before his departure, Bush said he had discussed with the Saudi leader the necessity of cease-fire in Lebanon. He said Saudi Arabia had asked the United States to force Israel to withdraw troops from Lebanon and he would report to the U.S. President on the Saudi stand.

The U.S. delegation including Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and senior senators and congressmen had been in Riyadh to express condolences on the death of King Khalid.

Reagan, Egyptian Minister Meet

OW170824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 16 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said here today, "The situation in Lebanon and especially around Beirut is unacceptable. The Israeli forces must withdraw from its vicinity."

He said, "This besieged Arab capital and its government must become free to handle its own destiny."

He was speaking to newsmen after meeting with President Ronald Reagan today.

He said he had given Reagan a message from Egyptian President Muhammed Husni Mubarak but did not reveal its content. The message reportedly called on the United States to get actively involved in seeking an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon and a solution to the Palestinian issue.

'Ali said Egypt was shocked when Israel invaded Lebanon, causing thousands of deaths.

"Now, above all, is the time for the United States to do everything possible so that the war comes to an end and peace could prevail," he said.

'Ali said Reagan has reassured him that the United States would continue "to play a full-partner role in the efforts to bring about a comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who was present at the meeting, called afterwards for "an early withdrawal" of Israeli forces.

'Ali had met with Secretary Haig on Monday. They discussed and exchanged views on the situation following the massive invasion of Lebanon by Israel. They concentrated on the ceasefire and essential arrangements for the human facilities as well as withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Haig indicated after the meeting that it is difficult to go on with the peace process now, the autonomy talks in particular, but he hoped that the solution of the Lebanese crisis will be "a catalyst" for facilitating progress in the peace process.

'Ali's 3-day working visit to Washington was planned before the Israeli invasion in a bid to restart the Palestinian "autonomy talks" which have been stalled by Israeli insistence on holding the next round in Jerusalem.

## Israel in Lebanon

OW171717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, June 17 (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faisal warned Wednesday that his country might be compelled to take "the necessary measures" to force Israel out of Lebanon if the United States fails to do so.

Speaking at a news conference in Riyadh following the departure of a U.S. delegation headed by Vice President George Bush, al-Faisal called on the United States to respond positively and seek the implementation of U.N. resolutions on a ceasefire in Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Al-Faisal also suggested a halt to U.S. arms supplies to Israel as a tactic to end the aggression on Lebanon.

He said that whether to link an Israeli withdrawal with the removal of all non-Lebanese troops from Lebanon or not was up to the Lebanese Government.

"Neither Israel, the United States nor any other country has the right to impose conditions on Lebanon," he said.

It has been reported that Bush conferred with new Saudi King Fahd for more than two hours Wednesday.

According to Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Charles Percy, who was a member of the U.S. delegation, King Fahd was extremely concerned about the possible Soviet interference in the conflict through Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The U.S. delegation came to Riyadh to convey President Ronald Reagan's condolences at the death of King Khalid.

## PLO Official Assassinated

OW180758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, June 17 (XINHUA)--A PLO official and a Palestinian reporter were assassinated here today.

The deputy director of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Rome office, Kamal Hussein, was killed in his car by a time bomb fixed inside. Last night Kamal joined in a demonstration here in support of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The reporter, Haziz Matter of the Palestinian newspaper AL AMBA, was killed by gunmen who ambushed him on his way home.

The PLO Rome office issued a statement today condemning the Israeli terrorists for killing political cadres of the Palestinian people. This signalled Israeli assassinations of PLO representatives abroad, the statement said.

Italian President Sandro Pertini and Premier Giovanni Spadolini were reported to have told the representatives of the Italy-Arab Association that the Italian Government would investigate and take actions against terrorist activities.

Parliamentarians from the Italian Communist Party, the Italian Socialist Party and the Italian Socialist Party of Proletariat Unity were reported to have urged the Italian Government to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people.

CSO: 4000/147



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON THE IRAQ-IRAN WAR

#### Conditions for Withdrawal

OW101242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, June 19 (XINHUA)--The Iraqi revolution command council in a statement today said Iraqi troops are prepared to withdraw to the international border in two weeks on condition that Iran agrees to a ceasefire.

The statement said, according to Radio Baghdad, Iraq is ready for an immediate ceasefire and ending all forms of military action as soon as Iran agrees to a ceasefire.

The statement said if agreement could not be reached directly with Iran on the issues involved, "Iraq is prepared to accept a binding arbitration to be made by the Islamic conference at an emergency meeting to be held for this purpose."

It added that if Iran rejected arbitration by the Islamic conference organization, Iraq would accept a binding decision made by the non-aligned movement or the U.N. Security Council.

The statement said that these Iraqi decisions were made at a meeting last night in response to the ceasefire appeal made by the Islamic mediation committee. The meeting was attended by the national and regional leading members of the ruling Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, the high command of the armed forces and the Revolution Command Council.

According to Radio Baghdad yesterday, an Iraqi commentary denounced Iran for rejecting a new proposal of the Islamic mediation committee. The proposal had urged the presidents of Iran and Iraq to meet in Mecca in Saudi Arabia on June 8 to discuss ways to end the war.

The commentary revealed that Iraq had informed the Islamic mediation committee that President Saddam Husayn was prepared to go to Mecca. But, the proposal was rejected by Iran.

### Passage of Iranian Troops

OW120828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, June 11 (XINHUA)--Iraq today officially expressed its consent to the passage of Iranian troops across Iraqi territory to fight Israeli aggressor troops Baghdad Radio reported today, quoting an official Iraqi spokesman.

"Iranian parliamentary speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said today that Iran hoped to send its forces to Syria and Lebanon through Iraqi territory. Iraq now announces that it allows Iranian troops, whatever their numbers and services, to cross its land to reach Syria and Lebanon," the spokesman said.

The spokesman added, "But the passage of foreign troops across the territories of a country requires the existence of a state of peace between the two countries concerned."

"Iraq announced on June 10 its readiness for a ceasefire, to withdraw its troops from Iranian territory and settle its dispute with Iran peacefully. It is hoped that the Iranian Government would make a clear and definite response to the statement of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council," the spokesman said.

Iraq would discuss with Iranian officials, as soon as Iran announced its agreement to a ceasefire, to make arrangements for the passage of Iranian forces across Iraq, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4000/143

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMMENTARY ON ITALIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

#### Delegation Visits PLA Academy

OW121240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--An Italian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Vittorio Santini visited the military academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army here today.

They were greeted at the entrance of the academy by Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defense and commandant of the academy, and Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. general staff. General Santini inspected some teaching facilities and discussed with Xiao Ke and Wu Xiuquan on matters of common interest.

Accompanying the delegation on the visit were Yu Kezheng, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Rome, and Lieutenant Colonel Renzo Romano, military, naval and air attache of the Italian Embassy in Beijing.

#### Delegation Visits Nanjing

OW141742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Nanjing, June 14 (XINHUA)--An Italian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Vittorio Santini, defense chief of staff, visited a division of the Nanjing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army here today.

Accompanied by Jin Ye, deputy chief of staff of the P.L.A. Nanjing units, and Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense, the Italian guests viewed soldiers' basic training and tactical drills of an infantry squad. They also watched firing practice by small arms and scouts' close combat.

The delegation arrived here from Beijing by air this morning. In the evening, the Nanjing units gave a banquet in honor of the Italian guests. Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing units, and General Santini proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship between the Chinese and Italian Armed Forces.

### Hangzhou Visited

OW151944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hangzhou, June 15 (XINHUA)--The Italian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Vittorio Santini, defense chief of staff, visited an air force unit of the Nanjing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army here today.

After hearing an introduction to the unit, General Santini closely inspected the cockpit of a fighter. He also inquired about the property of the plane.

The delegation arrived here from Nanjing this morning.

They visited a silk mill and went boating on the West Lake.

In the evening, Kang Mingcai, commander of the Zhejiang provincial military area command of the Chinese P.L.A., gave a banquet in honor of the delegation.

### Visit to Shanghai

OW161710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 16 (XINHUA)--The Italian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Vittorio Santini, defense chief of staff, today visited a unit in Shanghai of the East China Sea Fleet of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Accompanied by Yu Shanfu, political commissar of the unit, General Santini and his party boarded warships, including a guided missile escort vessel and a submarine. They acquainted themselves with the property and equipment of the vessels.

This evening, the Italian guests were entertained at an acrobatic show.

CSO: 4000/146

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS--Stockholm, June 18 (XINHUA)--The Swedish Government decided yesterday that all foreign submarines intruding into its territorial waters will be forced to surface for identification and escorted to specified locations. The Swedish Navy will use force if necessary. The decision, disclosed by the Swedish Defense Ministry, applies to all foreign ships and aircraft intruding into Swedish territorial waters and air and will come into force on July 1, 1983. At present all foreign intruders are merely expelled and no tough action is taken against them. The decision was taken in the light of frequent intrusions into Sweden's territorial waters by unidentified ships in the past few years, including a Soviet submarine which ran aground near the Karlskrona Naval Base last October. [Text] [OW190951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 19 Jun 82]

HUANG HUA TRIP--United Nations, June 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua left New York for a visit to Bonn this afternoon at the invitation of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. After visiting the Federal Republic, he will visit Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain. Huang Hua was here to attend the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament which opened on June 7. [Text] [OW140151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 14 Jun 82]

SAUDI KING DIES--Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--King Khalid of Saudi Arabia died of a heart attack today, Western news reports quoted the Saudi Press Agency today. Khalid became king in 1975 following the assassination of his brother King Faysal. It is reported that Crown Prince Fahd was named to be the new king. [Text] [OW131208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 13 Jun 82]

EEC COMMODITIES TO ZIMBABWE--Harare, June 12 (XINHUA)--Zimbabwe will get skimmed milk powder and butter worth 16 million Zimbabwean dollars as a grant from the European Economic Community (EEC). EEC representative in Zimbabwe Andre Vanhaeverbeke, in a statement issued yesterday, said this year 1,500 tons of skimmed milk powder worth about one million Zimbabwean dollars would be sent here, with another 2,500 tons of powder and 1,000 tons of butter pending the approval of the EEC Council of Ministers. It was also reported that Sweden has also granted Zimbabwe 13.7 million Zimbabwean dollars. [Text] [OW121810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 12 Jun 82]

EEC OFFICIAL IN BEIJING--Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Etienne Davignon, vice-president of the Commission of the European Economic Community, and his party arrived here by air tonight for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The guests were greeted by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China. [Text] [OW121816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 12 Jun 82]

FRG FEDERAL ASSEMBLY GROUP--Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)--Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met this afternoon with a group of West German Federal Assembly members led by Otto Zink, vice-chairman of the Labor and Social Order Committee of the assembly. After the meeting, President Hao Deqing gave a dinner for the group. Present on both occasions was Wu Maosun, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The group arrived this afternoon after a visit to Shanghai. [Text] [OW101558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 10 Jun 82]

ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION--Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--Italian ambassador to China Giulio Tamagnini gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the National Day of the Republic of Italy. Among the guests were Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power, and Zhang Wenjin, vice minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China were also present. [Text] [OW041401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 2 Jun 82 OW]

SRI LANKAN OFFICIAL LEAVES--Air Vice Marshal D. H. Perera, commander of the Sri Lanka Air Force, and his party left Beijing by plane on the morning of 5 June for a visit to Xian and other cities. [Text] [OW062056 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 5 Jun 82]

ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION--On the evening of 23 May, Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee met and feted Romanian party workers delegation headed by Natalia Jipa, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Neamt County Party Committee. The host and the guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. [Text] [OW271207 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 May 82 OW]

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA, SFRY--Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--A four-member Chinese college students' work delegation led by Lin Yanzhi, chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, left here today for friendship visits to Romania and Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania and the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Beijing Radio in English 0813 GMT 27 May 82 OW]

TIANJIN DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--The Tianjin friendship delegation headed by Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, left Beijing on 26 May for Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Mr. and Mrs. Ostojic, the Yugoslav ambassador and his wife, saw off the delegation at the airport. Sarajevo established friendly ties with Tianjin municipality 28 May 1981. After the friendly visit to Sarajevo, the Tianjin friendship delegation will visit Romania. [SK271158 Tianjin City [as printed] Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 May 82 SK]

AMERICAN JURISTS IN BEIJING--Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--The Sino-U.S. jurisprudence seminar, jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the U.S. Ford Foundation, was held in Beijing from 8 to 13 June with more than 30 Chinese and American jurists attending. The Chinese and American jurists presented 15 theses at the seminar approaching, from different angles, the functions and influence of law in the political, economic and administrative fields in each other's countries. The attending scholars considered such a friendly exchange of experience useful. Huan Xiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, presided over the opening ceremony and held a reception for the attending Chinese and American jurists, on 13 June congratulating them on the successful conclusion of the seminar. [Text] [OW161208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CSO: 4005/942

## TAIWANESE COMMENTARY ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Taiwan-U.S. Relations

OW110757 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Executive Yuan said today: On the diplomatic front toward the United States, the [Taiwan] Government will make continued efforts to improve, step by step, ROC-U.S. relations, according to set policies and principles and President Chiang Ching-kuo's latest instructions. In addition, it will continue to heighten its vigilance and closely watch the development of the U.S.-bandits [Chinese Communists] relations at all times.

The Executive Yuan said this in written replies to the inquiries addressed to it by Legislative Yuan members Hsieh Sheng-fu and Chou Chi-shun.

The Executive Yuan stated: At present, the government is actively promoting overall and substantial diplomacy in accordance with the "plan for strengthening diplomatic functions." It has formulated work plans for nine regions and is implementing them, step by step in an planned way, and taking the initiative in actively creating new circumstances. Considerable achievements have been made in some areas.

The Executive Yuan said: On the diplomatic front towards the United States, we, of course, adhere to President Chiang Ching-kuo's 16 May instruction: "We always stand on the side of the democratic camp." We should not only make every effort to expose the fraud of the communist bandits' international united front work. We should also exert further efforts to make the U.S. Government and the American people know us better. In other words, we should further strengthen relations, where "both sides enjoy benefits if they cooperate with each other," long existing between the ROC and the United States.

The Executive Yuan pointed out: Recently, the communist bandits have used various means to step up their united front work towards the United States. The [Taiwan] Government attaches great importance to this situation. It has informed, through proper channels, the U.S. Government and people to clearly understand the communist bandits' scheme and emphasized our solemn and just stand on "reunification of China within the three principles of the people."



Senator Baker Interviewed

OW140552 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Interview with U.S. Senator Howard Baker by Huang Tien-chung, publisher of the KUO SHI PING LUN (NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW) journal, in Hong Kong; date not given]

[Text] Question: Can you give us your impressions of your visit to mainland China?

Answer: I have been to many places this time. I was bored by the attitude of almost every Chinese (Communist) official and newsman. I was asked constantly about the issue of arms sales to Taiwan and whether the United States is playing the "two Chinas" trick. The Chinese Communists have strongly protested against arms sales to Taiwan and against the Taiwan Relations Act. Because of the Reagan policy, (Communist) China and the United States cannot fully communicate. Although the United States favors a "one China," policy, it has its own position.

Question: It was rumored recently that the American Institute in Taiwan will be abolished. Would you like to give us your opinion?

Answer: I have not heard about that and, in fact, it is quite impossible.

Question: It was rumored recently that the Chinese Communists have set a time limit for U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Can you tell us about the time limit?

Answer: The Chinese Communists have attached great importance to this issue and they have, in fact, mentioned this issue on many occasions. Concerning the time limit, the United States will not consider the matter for the time being but will continue to sell weapons to Taiwan. I would venture to put the question this way: How long will the Chinese Communists tolerate our arms sales? I think the importance lies in what sort of weapons we are going to sell and other issues. I deeply believe that arms sales will not deal a deadly blow to Sino-U.S. relations. However, it does pose a problem and this problem has not been resolved.

Question: It has been said that Senator Barry Goldwater's visit to the Republic of China and your visit to mainland China were deliberate moves. What is your view?

Answer: These visits were entirely coincidental. I went to mainland China because of an official invitation and I flew there by a special military plane. Senator Goldwater went to the Republic of China on a private visit. I do not see any significance in the view that President Reagan deliberately made the arrangements in order to balance relations with both sides.

Question: After your visit to mainland China, what are your views on the development of relations between Communist China and the United States?

Answer: There is already a solid foundation for Sino-U.S. relations and on the basis of this foundation better relations can be built. I do not think that difficulties and differences caused by the Taiwan Relations Act and the arms sales issue will post a vital or permanent obstacle to bilateral relations. However, it will take time to remove the obstacle.

Question: Can you give us your views on the status of the Republic of China?

Answer: There are still many problems in Sino-U.S. relations. I am sure (Communist) China itself is troubled by the "Taiwan issue" in much the same way as we are. I deeply believe President Reagan will adhere to the "one China" policy and will make further efforts toward this end on the basis of the current progress achieved. I would like to disclose here that CCP Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping expressed his wish to meet President Reagan. For future progress, I think, it merits a trial.

Question: President Reagan has, on more than one occasion, stressed his concern for the security of Taiwan. How can the people of the Republic of China be made to believe that?

Answer: I believe that after my return to the United States, I will be asked similar questions which have been asked from Senator Goldwater. But I must make clear to you that my focus now is on my China visit. Only after I have digested what I have seen in mainland China can I pay attention to other matters. However, I think the Taiwan Relations Act has already explicitly indicated the rational relations between us. The most appropriate time [to answer your question] is when I have thought about what I saw there. Then I can consider the security of Taiwan from a different angle.

Question: It was rumored recently that the Taiwan Relations Act will be amended or rescinded. What do you think?

Answer: I am very doubtful about that. But if your question is whether I would recommend or support such an amendment, I think I would not do so at this time. Right now I would not support a major amendment or any amendment to the Taiwan Relations Act. As regards the congress, I do not think it has an obligation to do so at this time.

#### Reagan Speech Praised

OW150031 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Launch a Global Campaign for Democracy To Wipe Out Marxism-Leninism"]

[Excerpts] In his speech to the British Parliament on 8 June, U.S. President Reagan proposed launching a global "campaign for democracy" that would

"leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash-heap of history." President Reagan's proposal, put forward with a sense of justice, is a most powerful call for the post-war free world to resist communist expansion. It is of great immediate significance as well as of historical importance.

Since the end of World War II, the communists have expanded their forces not because communism is in keeping with people's aspirations but because shortcomings in the existing systems make people cherish a utopian illusion for communism. Since the war, communist forces have become rampant not because they are irresistible, but because the democratic camp lacks unity and, in particular, since it lacks a global anticommunist strategy. Since the war, the communist forces have spread not because they are stronger than democratic forces, but because democratic countries have been adopting an erroneous policy of appeasement towards communist expansion.

President Reagan's proposal on launching a global campaign for democracy is the most effective and correct proposal in view of the present situation of the struggle between the democratic forces and the communist forces. When the vigorous development of the campaign for democracy gives people a firmer assurance of well-being and security, communist lies will no longer be tempting. Then, the backwardness, poverty, terror and cruelty caused by communism will make people completely repudiate it.

We must frankly point out that President Reagan's proposal is essentially contradictory to the U.S. Government's current policy of uniting with the Chinese Communists to check the Soviet Union. Uniting with one communist to oppose another will not work. If the United States does not abandon the erroneous policy of uniting with the Chinese Communists, it will be unable to promote the global campaign for democracy and the governments and people of free nations will have misgivings and distrust the United States. The Chinese Communist regime is a vicious communist regime that even today adheres to Marxism-Leninism as it has openly announced. The U.S. policy of uniting with the Chinese Communist regime is basically wrong because it supports Marxism-Leninism even though it meets the need of opposing the Soviet Union. Pursuing this policy, how can the United States "leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash-heap of history" even if it defeats the Soviet Union?

President Reagan said: "Let us be shy no longer--let us go to our strength, let us offer hope. Let us tell the world that a new age is not only possible, but probable." These words are vivid, forceful and correct. However, we would like to add one more sentence to them: "The United States will make no more mistakes!"

CSO: 4005/940

TAIWANESE COMMENTARY ON KOREA

ROK Construction Minister

OW121351 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 12 Jun (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Saturday received South Korean Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho at the Executive Yuan for exchange of views on the relations between the two nations.

Also present at the meeting was Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang.

Minister Kim arrived in Taipei June 11 for a five-day visit. While here, he will observe the construction development in this country.

Taiwan, ROK Economic Trade

OW121021 Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 12 Jun (CNA)--The Republic of China and the Republic of Korea Saturday signed a joint statement, pledging closer cooperation in trade and economic fields following the closing of the six-day 16th Sino-Korean ministerial-level economic cooperation conference at the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The statement was jointly signed by Economic Affairs Minister William Y.T. Chao and Finance Minister Na Ung-pae on behalf of the respective countries.

Under the joint statement, both sides agreed that appropriate measures be taken for cooperation in selected industries, such as machinery, textile, small and medium industries and continued exchange of information on economic and monetary policies.

They also agreed to make concerted efforts for further expansion of trade between the two countries on a mutually beneficial and reciprocal basis. The two delegations agreed to remove trade barriers, reduce import duties and further strengthen cooperation and coordination in international markets.

In addition, both parties also agreed to enhance the scientific and technological cooperation in those fields, including agriculture, industry and telecommunications cooperation through bilateral workshops, institutional cooperation and exchange programs.

The ROC and ROK further agreed to make every possible effort to ensure effective and efficient implementation of these cooperation activities agreed upon during the six-day meeting in Taipei.

At the closing ceremony (?Finance) Minister Na of South Korea said the Taipei meeting is of great significance in maintaining a close friendship between his country and the Republic of China. He said the cooperation of the two countries in both economic and trade fields has laid a good foundation through bilateral efforts and friendship.

Speaking at the same occasion, Minister Chao of the ROC said the meeting did not only achieve quite a number of cooperation agreements but it has helped to expand the scope of cooperation. He cited the scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries as a great boost.

The next meeting will be held in Seoul in June next year.

#### Middle East Missions Meet

OW141115 Taipei CNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, 14 Jun (CNA)--The heads of the Chinese missions in the Middle East region began their two-day coordinating meeting here Monday under the chairmanship of ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi in his capacity as general coordinator.

Hsueh first read a written message from Premier Sun Yun-hsuan who urges the participants to maintain close consultation and coordination so as to achieve common views and unified approaches in a faithful implementation of the government's policy.

Hsueh expressed appreciation for the importance Premier Sun attaches to the meeting, adding that all the participants inspired by the premier's instructions will do their utmost to achieve their missions.

Citing remarks concerning diplomatic work made by President Chiang Ching-kuo in a speech delivered June 2 in his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, Hsueh urged the participants to work closely together to thoroughly implement the government's policy and achieve their country's highest interests.

Also speaking at the opening session was Hsiang Shih-kuei, director-general of the Western Asian affairs department at the Foreign Ministry, who also stressed the importance of the coordinating meeting and said its success is instrumental in the implementation of the government's policy in the region.

Hsueh later made a general review of the situation in the area which was followed by a discussion by the participants.

There will also be reports on the Republic of China's ties with various countries in the region, and discussions of various issues, including Chinese Communist activities in the region, services to the overseas Chinese and specific proposals regarding the strengthening of the Republic of China's ties with countries in the region.

The meeting is to conclude Tuesday afternoon.

CSO: 4000/145

TAIWAN FAVORS PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

OW281311 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The ROC and Nuclear Energy"]

[Text] Again the assertion has been made that the Republic of China is making atomic weapons. When will the gossip peddlers stop making such far-fetched claims?

This latest assertion is contained in a book, "Two Minutes Over Baghdad," which details Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor last year. The book says the ROC has pooled resources with South Africa and Israel to build a wide range of nuclear weapons.

Whoever wrote that has a fine imagination. But the fact is we're not about to turn out neutron bombs and cruise missiles, alone or in combination with Israel and South Africa.

We're into nuclear energy, yes, but not into nuclear weaponry. We're building nuclear plants, and they are definitely for peaceful uses.

Estimates say that by year 2000 we will have 12 nuclear power generating units with a combined installed capacity of 11.75 million kilowatts.

By the end of this century, nuclear power generation will account for 38 percent of total installed capacity of the Taiwan Power Co. (Tai-Power).

Right now, Taipower has blueprinted our seventh and eighth power plants, for completion in 1992. Both will cost a whopping U.S.\$4.9 billion.

For that purpose, the U.S. Government's Export-Import Bank is expected to approve next month a U.S.\$850 million credit.

We're going full blast into nuclear power plants. As for nuclear weapons and such, we neither have the time nor the inclination to bother with them. We believe in nuclear non-proliferation and, we repeat, in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, period.

CSO: 4000/144

PREMIER SUN YUN-HSUAN INSPECTS DEFENSE MINISTRY

OW131047 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Sun Yun-hsuan, president of the Executive Yuan, inspected the Ministry of National Defense yesterday and urged all officers and men of the Ministry of National Defense to act in accordance with President Chiang Ching-kuo's latest instructions: maintain high military readiness at all times; to actively enhance our fighting capability; and to take prompt and effective measures to establish an independent, self-reliant and sophisticated scientific and technological system in order to beef up our own combat effectiveness. Accompanied by Chiu Chuang-huan, vice president of the Executive Yuan; Chu Shao-hua, secretary general of the Executive Yuan; Wu Chi-fang, deputy secretary general of the Executive Yuan; and Wei Yong, chairman of the Research and Examination Committee, Premier Sun went to inspect the Ministry of National Defense at 0830 on 8 June.

After hearing a brief by Chang Kuo-ying, vice minister of the Ministry of National Defense, Premier Sun expressed his deep appreciation for the achievements made by the Ministry of National Defense over the past year. He highly commended all members of the armed forces who, under the brilliant leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo and constantly spurred on by the Ministry of National Defense, have come to realize the difficulties currently facing our nation, united with esprit de corps, worked hard to make the nation strong, ensured the security of our base for national restoration and promoted social prosperity and progress.

He was particularly impressed by the high spirit of teamwork displayed by the Ministry of National Defense in recent years in its effort to coordinate and cooperate with and provide support for the various ministries and departments under the Executive Yuan and for the Taiwan provincial and Taipei city governments.

Premier Sun also issued the following instructions to the Ministry of National Defense:

1. Act according to the president's latest instructions: maintain high military readiness at all times, actively enhance our combat capability and take prompt and effective measures to establish an independent, self-reliant and sophisticated scientific and technological system in order to beef up our own combat effectiveness.



2. Strengthen military education and troop training, particularly the training and promotion of basic-level cadres, so well-educated young people will be interested in joining the armed services. Also study and expand the scope of training draft-age graduates of the graduate schools to be reserve officers of the defense industry in order to stem the tide of the brain drain.

3. Diversify arms supply sources; beef up the armed forces' equipment; pool the resources of military, government and civilian enterprises in developing and producing sophisticated weapons; and strive to make foreign scientific and technological know-how take root in our country.

4. The Executive Yuan has always supported the defense buildup with all-out efforts. However, our nation's resources are limited. Therefore, we must act in accordance with the president's instruction to "build up our country and the armed forces through thrift and hard work" and make the most economical use of our limited financial resources in accomplishing our military build-up and combat readiness.

5. The communist bandits' ambition to plot against us becomes more urgent daily. They have employed various methods in trying to disrupt our social order and overthrow our government. The Ministry of National Defense must overcome difficulties and successfully fulfill the task of "maintaining social tranquillity."

6. The Ministry of Defense has achieved outstanding results over the past year in cherishing and serving the people. This has helped promote military-civilian unity. It is urged that ways to serve the people be reviewed from time to time with a view to promoting friendship between the armed services and the civilian population, thereby enhancing the nation's domestic unity.

CSO: 4005/941

END